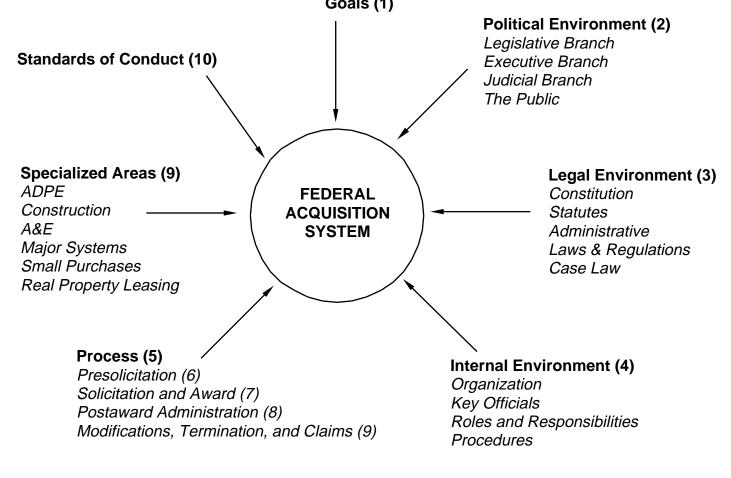
Components of the Federal Acquisition System



Elements of a Contract

- Offer
- Acceptance
- Consideration
- Execution by Competent Parties
- Legality of Purpose
- Clear Terms and Conditions

Goals of Federal Acquisition Process

Preaward Goals

- Obtain the optimum market response to requirements for supplies/services, in terms of:
 - Quality
 - Timeliness
 - Cost
- While:
 - Accomplishing socioeconomic objectives
 - Minimizing business and technical risks
 - Maximizing competition
 - Maintaining Integrity

Socioeconomic Objectives

Examples:

- Use small and small/disadvantaged business firms
- Use business firms in labor surplus areas
- Pay prevailing wage
- Clean the environment
- Provide employment opportunities for Americans
- Ensure equal employment opportunity
- Get drugs out of the workplace

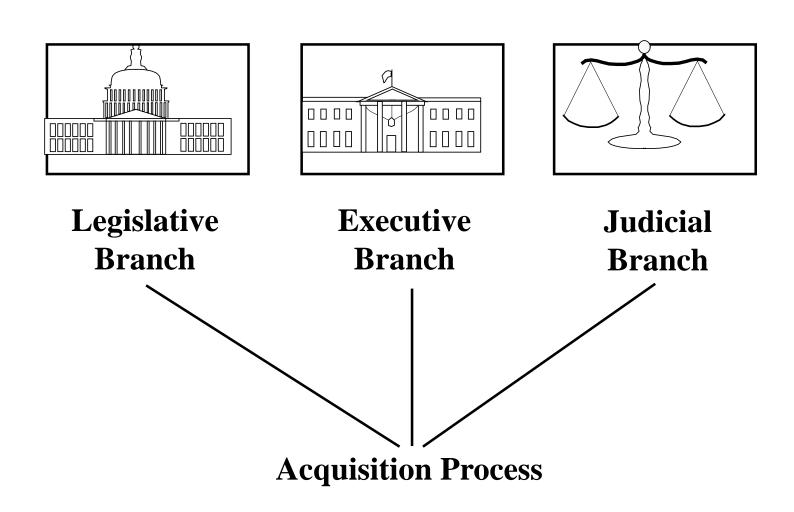
Goals of Federal Acquisition Process

Postaward Goals

Assure that purchased supplies/services are:

- Delivered or performed when and where specified in the contract
- Acceptable, in terms of conforming to the contract's specifications or statement of work
- Furnished in compliance with other terms and conditions of the contract

Government Affects Acquisition Process



Legislative Branch (Congress)

- Passes Laws
- Appropriates Money

Executive Branch (The President)

- Develops plans, programs, and budgets for consideration by Congress
- Executes budgets implements Congressional authorized plans and programs
- Supplements and augments statutory acquisition policies
- Develops and maintains the Federal acquisition regulatory system

Judicial Branch (The Courts)

- Give meaning to (or serve to interpret):
 - Laws passed by the legislative branch, or
 - Policies and regulations originated by the executive branch
- Render decisions pertaining to the terms and conditions of a specific contract
- Ensure the constitutionality of the laws and interpret the laws

Public Participation

- Influence Congress to pass or alter legislation
- Comment on proposed rules
- Participate in the acquisition process as suppliers
- Are clients of Federal programs and contracts that support those programs

Sources of Federal Contract Law

- The Constitution
- Statutes
- Administrative Law
- Common Law

The Federal Acquisition Regulatory System

Federal
Acquisition
Regulation
(FAR)

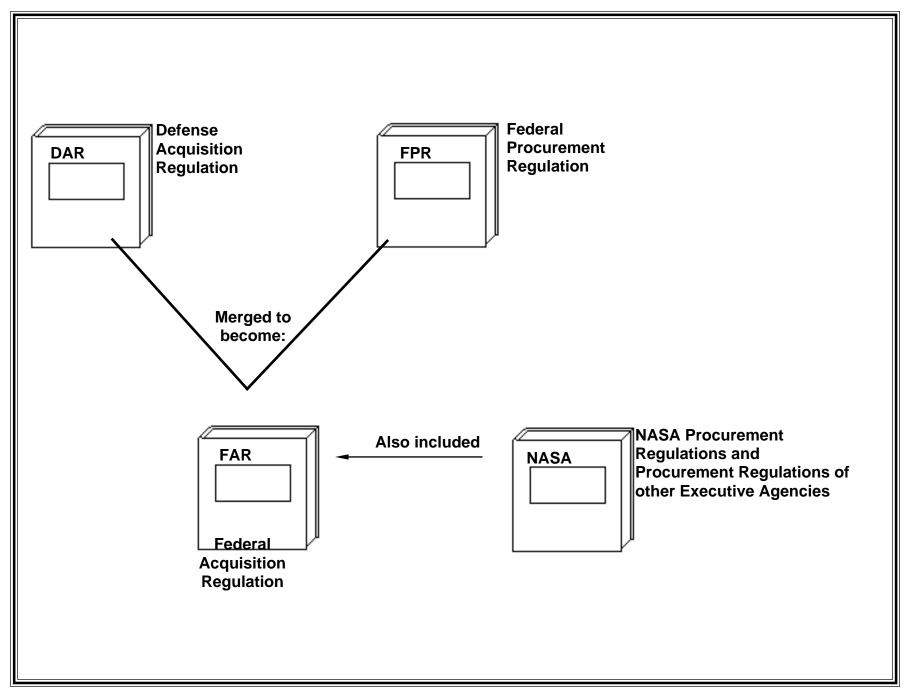
Agency
Supplements to the FAR

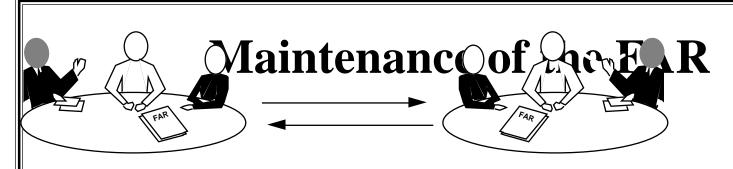
Half Internal
Agency
Guidance
Guidance

Federal Acquisition
Regulatory System

Includes:

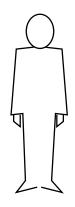
- Delegations of authority
- Assignments of responsibility
- Work-flow procedures
- Internal reporting requirements





Defense Acquisition Regulatory Council

Civilian Agency Acquisition Council



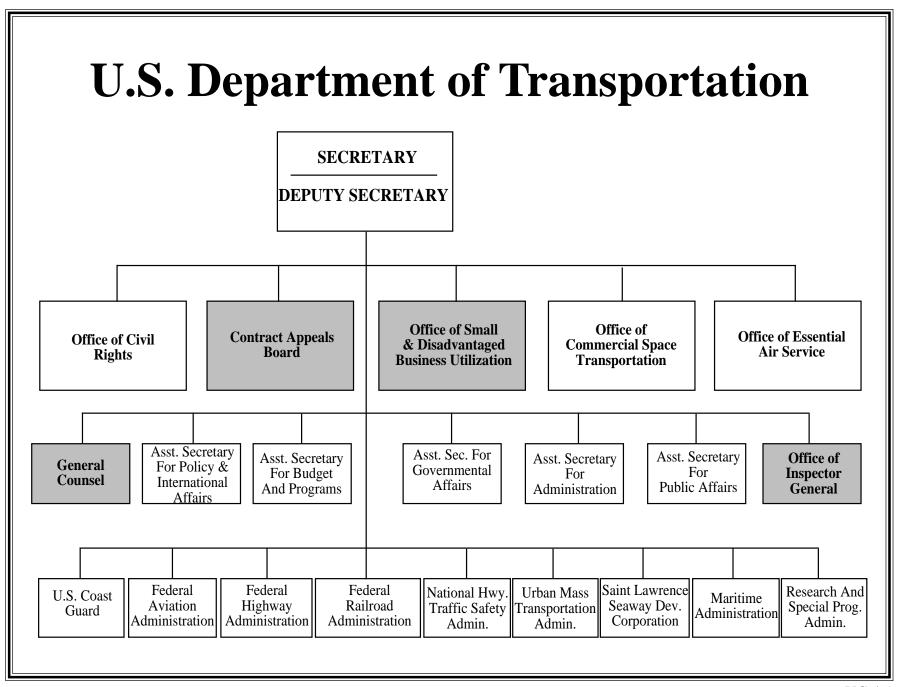
FAR Secretariat
Provides Administrative Support

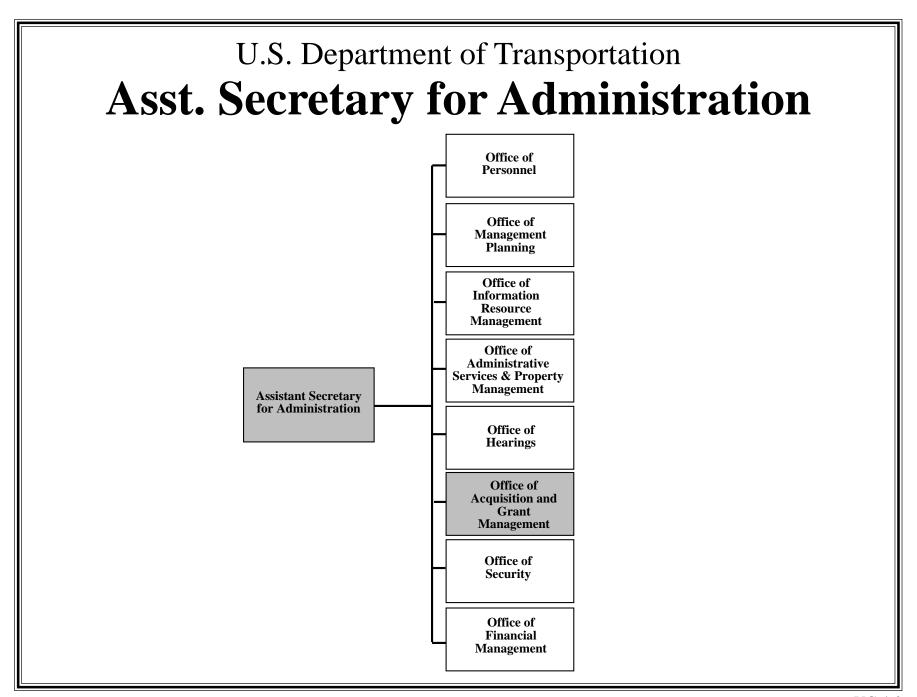
FAR Organizations

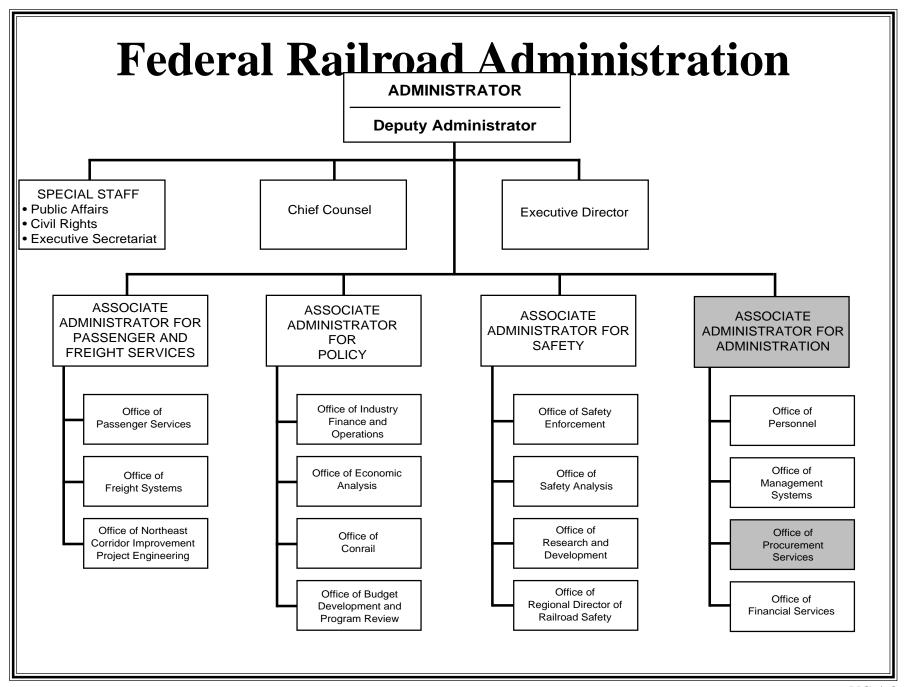
Parts 1-4 **Subchapter A -- General Parts 5-12 Subchapter B -- Acquisition Planning Subchapter C -- Contracting Methods and Contract Parts 13-18 Types Parts 19-26 Subchapter D -- Socioeconomic Programs Parts 27-33 Subchapter E -- General Contracting Requirements Parts 34-41 Subchapter F -- Special Categories of Contracting Parts 42-51 Subchapter G -- Contract Management Parts 52-53 Subchapter H -- Clauses and Forms Parts 54-99** Reserved

FAR Organization

FAR Divisions	FAR#	Example
Part	<u>14</u>	Sealed Bidding
Subpart	14. <u>1</u>	Use of Sealed Bidding
Section	14.1 <u>03</u>	Policy
Subsection	14.103- <u>1</u>	General







Contracting Officers

- PCO
- ACO
- TCO

Contracting Personnel (GS-1102)

- Contract Specialist
- Contract Negotiator
- Contract Administrator
- Contract Price/Cost Analyst
- Contract Termination Specialist
- Procurement Analyst

Contracting Officer Representatives

• COR

• COTR

Other Acquisition Personnel

- Program/Requirements Managers
- Quality Assurance Specialists
- Transportation, Logistics, and Supply Specialists
- Property Managers
- Auditors and Accountants

Other Acquisition Personnel (Con't)

- Legal Counsel
- Small Business Advocates
- Competition Advocates
- Other Interested Parties

Presolicitation Functions

- 1. Determination of Need
- 2. Initiating the Procurement
- 3. Analysis of Requirement
- 4. Sourcing

Solicitation-Award Functions

- 1. Solicitation
- 2. Evaluation
- 3. Award

Post-Award Functions

- 1. Start-Up
- 2. Quality Assurance
- 3. Payment and Accounting
- 4. Closeout
- 5. Contract Modification
- 6. Termination
- 7. Claims

Goals of Federal Acquisition Process

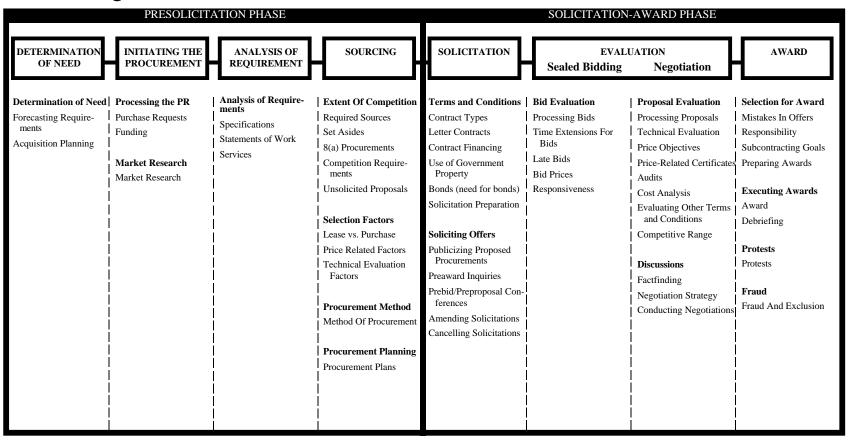
Preaward Goals

- Obtain the optimum market response to requirements for supplies/services, in terms of:
 - Quality
 - Timeliness
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- While:
 - Accomplishing socioeconomic objectives
 - Minimizing business and technical risks
 - Maximizing competition
 - Maintaining Integrity

The Federal Acquisition Process Chart

Presolicitation and Solicitation-Award Phases

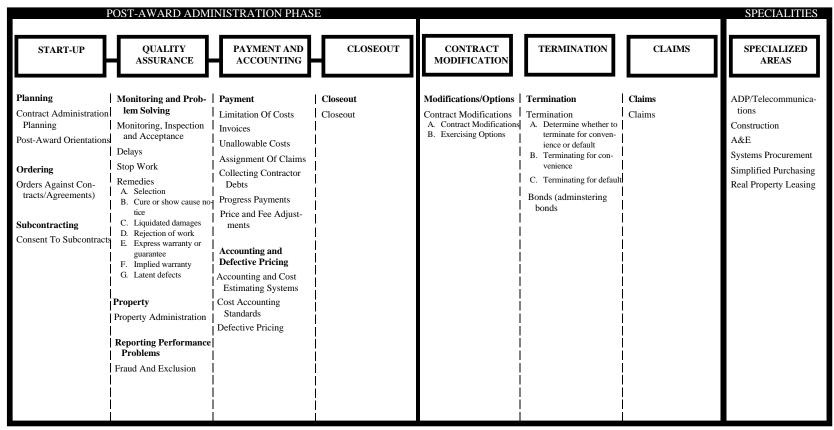
THE ACQUISITION PROCESS



The Federal Acquisition Process Chart

Post-Award Phase and Modifications, Termination and Claims

THE ACQUISITION PROCESS



Goals of Federal Acquisition Process

Postaward Goals

Assure that purchased supplies/services are:

- Delivered or performed when and where specified in the contract
- Acceptable, in terms of conforming to the contract's specifications or statement of work
- Furnished in compliance with other terms and conditions of the contract

Elements Of A Typical Acquisition Plan 1. Acquisition Background and Objectives 2. Plan of Action

Specifications

Place X in Appropriate Area

Statement of Work

Which items are included in a statement of work?

Yes/No

	ICS/IVO
1. Packing, packaging, and marking requirements	
2. Names of contracting officials	
3. Contract clauses and solicitation provisions	
4. Delivery schedules or period of performance	
5. General scope of work/objectives	
6. Reporting requirements	
7. Inspection and acceptance criteria	
8. Contractor tasks	
9. Small Disadvantaged Business requirements	
10. Specifications for each deliverable	

Set-Aside Priorities

Number from 1-5, with 1 being the highest priority

Partial set-aside for small businesses

Total labor surplus area set-aside for all concerns located in labor surplus areas

____ Total set-aside for small businesses

Total set-aside for small businesses located in labor surplus areas Partial set-aside for small businesses located in labor surplus areas

Other Than FAOC

Choose which have statutory authority for permitting other than FAOC

	Allow/Do not allow
1. Public interest	
2. Unusual and compelling urgency	
3. Only one responsible source and no other supplies/services will satisfy agency requirements	
4. Only one bid submitted	
5. National security	
6. Price reasonableness cannot be determined	

	Evaluation Factors	
	Price Related	Technical
1.	Expected Life	
7.	Technical approach	
ઌ૽	Installation capabil- ity	
4.	Operating costs	
v.	Scheduling of work	
9	Experience	
7.	Qualifications of Key Personnel	
∞	Mean time between failures	
6	Maintenance and Repair	
10.	Buy American Act	

Conditions for the Use of Sealed Bidding

- Expectation of receiving more than one sealed bid
- receive and evaluate bids, and make Sufficient time to prepare an IFB, award
- price-related factors—no technical Competition solely on price and ranking factors

Milestones

Milestones tracked when soliciting and evaluating offers include:

Responsibility of

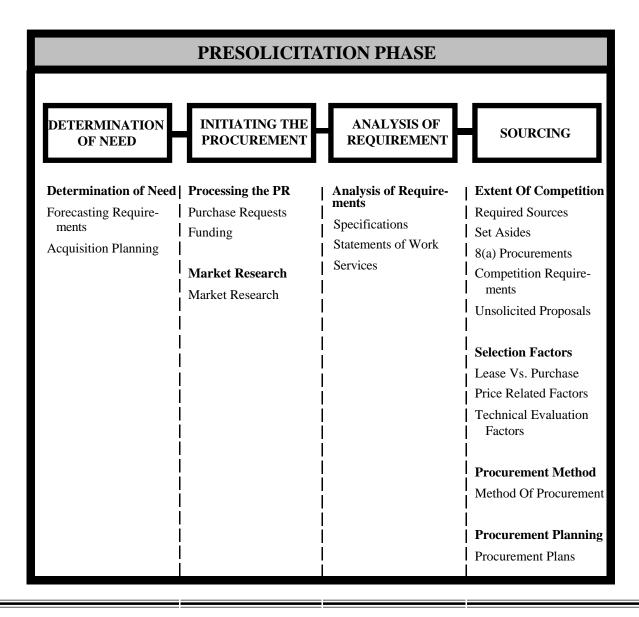
1.	Complete RFP	
7.	Forward CBD synopsis	
3.	Mail RFP	
4	Submit by closing date	
v.	Open bids	
. 9	Complete price analysis	
7.	Complete technical analysis	
8	Rank offers on technical factors	
6	Establish initial competitive range	

Milestones

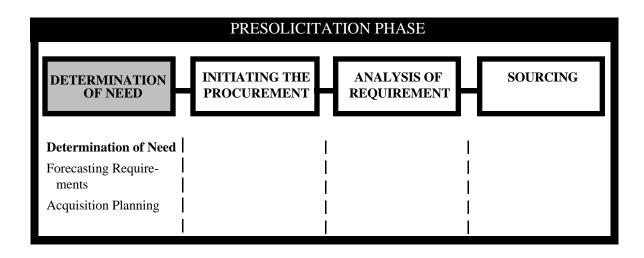
Milestones tracked when soliciting and evaluating offers include: Responsibility of

		, n
10.	10. Begin discussions	
11.	Conclude discussions	
12.	12. Due date for BAFOs	
13.	13. Rank BAFOs on technical factors	
14.	Identify the top ranked BAFO based on both technical factors and price	
15.	Recommend award to the SSA	
16.	16. Prepare contract	
17.	17. Execute contract	

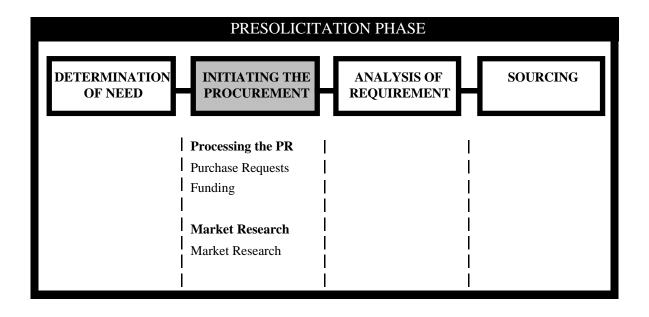
Presolicitation Phase



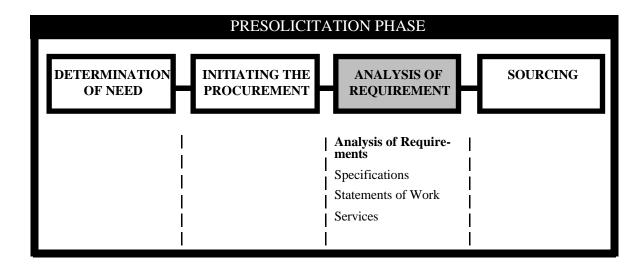
Determination of Need



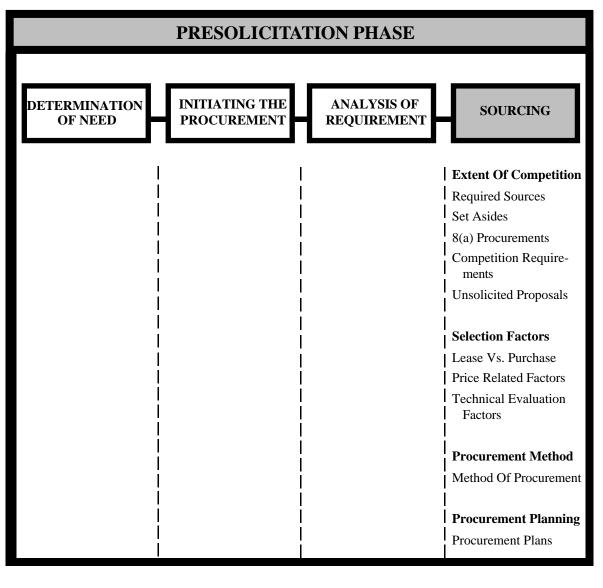
Initiating the Procurement



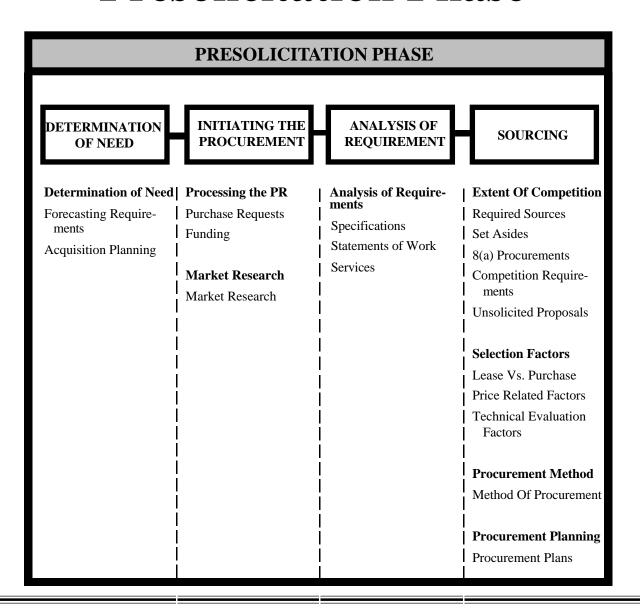
Analysis of Requirements



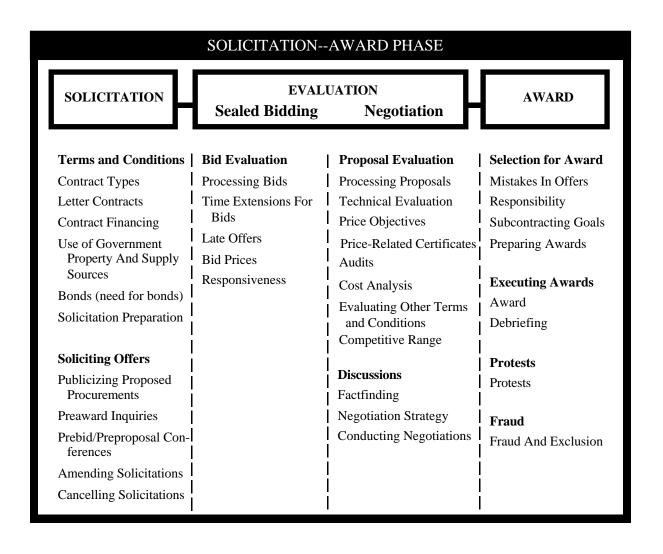
Sourcing



Presolicitation Phase



Solicitation-Award Phase



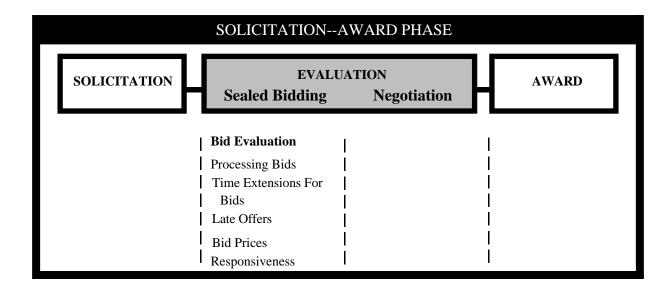
Solicitation

SOLICITATIONAWARD PHASE			
SOLICITATION	EVALU. Sealed Bidding	ATION Negotiation	AWARD
Terms and Conditions		1	I
Contract Types			1
Letter Contracts			ļ
Contract Financing			1
Use of Government Property And Supply Sources			
Bonds (need for bonds)			į
Solicitation Preparation			
Soliciting Offers			
Publicizing Proposed Procurements			İ
Preaward Inquiries			j
Prebid/Preproposal Con- ferences			
Amending Solicitations			
Cancelling Solicitations			[]
Ü			l

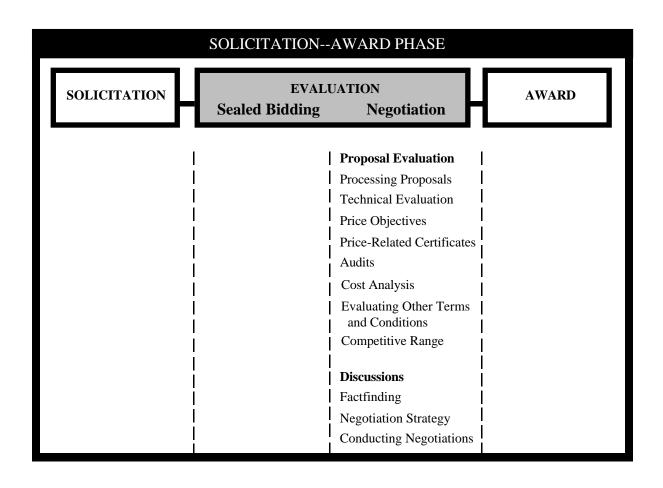
Amend or Cancel?

	Amend	Cancel
1. Requirement no longer exists		
2. Correct or clarify ambiguous solicitation		
3. Change quantity requirements, specifications, delivery requirements, or due date for offer		
4. Funds are no longer available		
5. Overall scope of proposed contract has changed substantially relative to the original synopsis and solicitation		

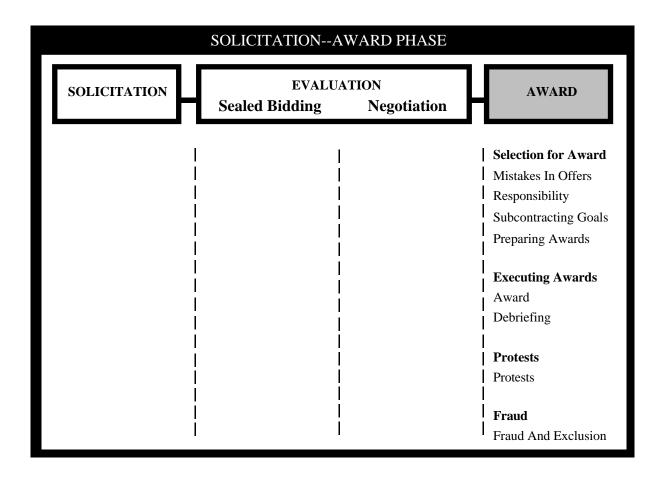
Evaluation (Sealed Bidding)



Evaluation (Negotiation)



Award



Mistakes in Bids

Spot the mistakes in JJ's bid

Examples:

1.	Line Item	Bid Prices
1	Type A Nails (50 lbs)	\$12.00
Í	Type B Nails (50 lbs)	\$1220
ı	Type C Nails (50 lbs)	\$12.40
1	Type D Nails (50 lbs)	\$4.45*

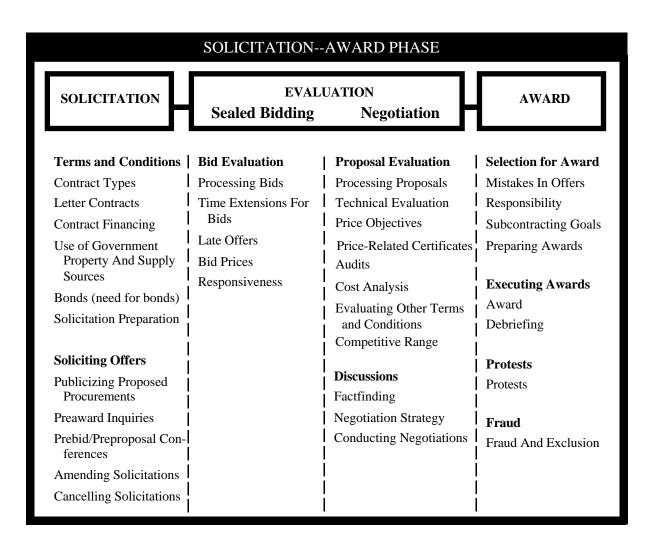
- * Next low bid for Type D nails: \$20.19
- 2. Discounts 1%/10 days, 2%/20 days, 5%/30 days
- 3. FOB Origin \$3.00 FOB Destination \$2.50

Preparing Awards

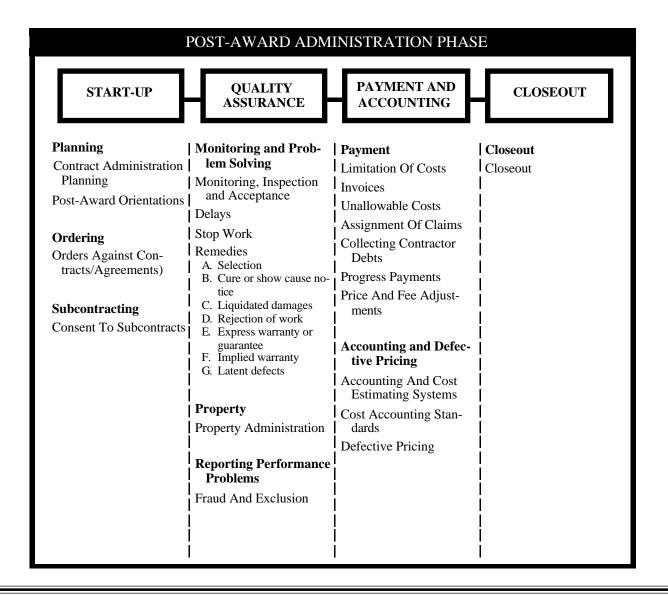
During sealed bidding and negotiation, the CO must ensure that certain things are done before awarding the contract. Which of the following apply to sealed bidding, negotiation, or both?

	Negotiations	Sealed Bidding
1. Multiple awards, if applicable, were made correctly		
2. The competitive range was fairly established		
3. Score or rating has been determined according to the selection plan		
4. Other factors stated in the RFP have been properly considered		
5. Sufficient funds are available for obligation		
6. All requirements of law, executive orders, regulations, and all other applicable procedures have been met.		

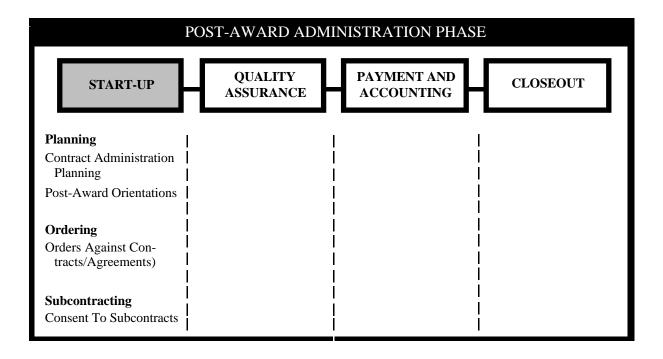
Solicitation-Award Phase



Post-Award Administration Phase



Start-Up

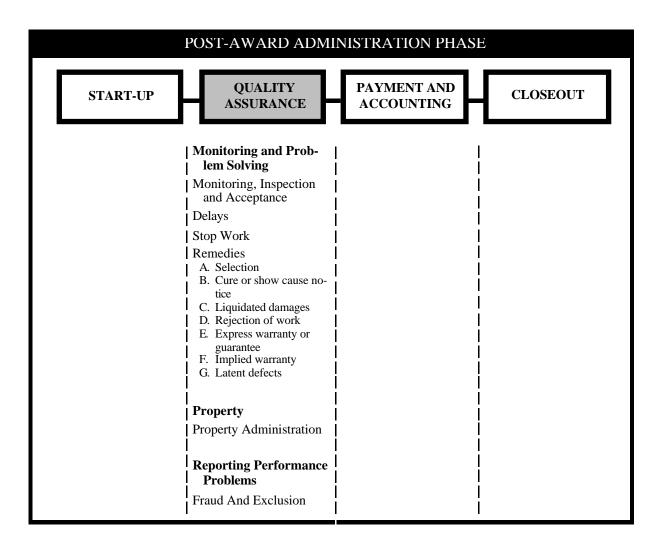


ACO Functions

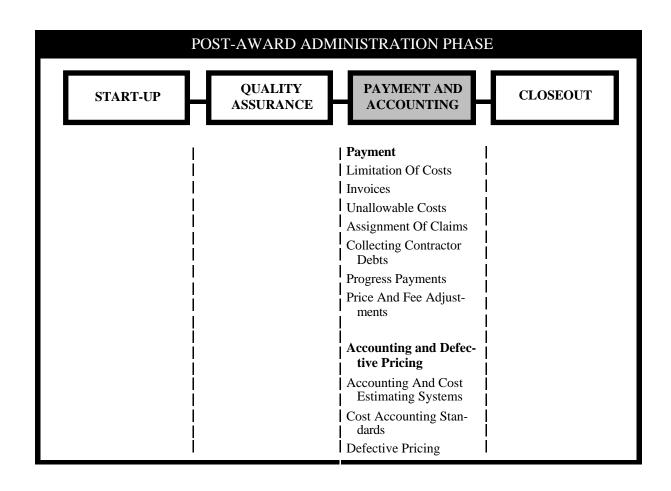
Which are NOT contract administration functions typically delegated to ACOs?

- 1. Conduct postaward orientation conferences
- 2. Reduce scope of work to fit remaining available funds
- 3. Administer security requirements, if any
- 4. Perform property administration
- 5. Perform technical surveillance
- 6. Exercise an option
- 7. Monitor overall performance to help ensure timely deliveries

Quality Assurance



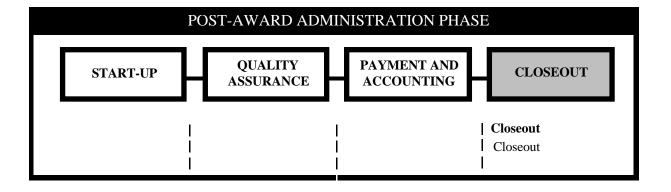
Payment and Accounting



Reimbursable Contractor Costs

Factor	Question	Example
Reasonableness	Is the cost reasonable is it what would have been incurred by a prudent person in the conduct of competitive business?	Is the contractor billing the Gov't for rent on unoccupied, unneeded space?
Allocability	Is the Gov't paying its fair share of indirect costs for work under the contract?	Is the Gov't being charged for 100% of the shop foreman's salary, when in fact the shop foreman also supervised work under five other contracts during the billing period?
Accting Principles	Is the cost properly charged to the Gov't under CAS, or generally accepted accounting principles?	Per the "consistency" principle, has the contractor consistently included the costs of tooling in its manufac- turing overhead pool from one bill- ing period to the next?

Closeout



Eight Steps to Contract Closeout

1. Verify that the contract is physically complete

2. Obtain forms, reports, and clearances

3. Verify that the Gov't and the contractor have satisfied other terms and conditions for closeout

4. Settle any outstanding issues

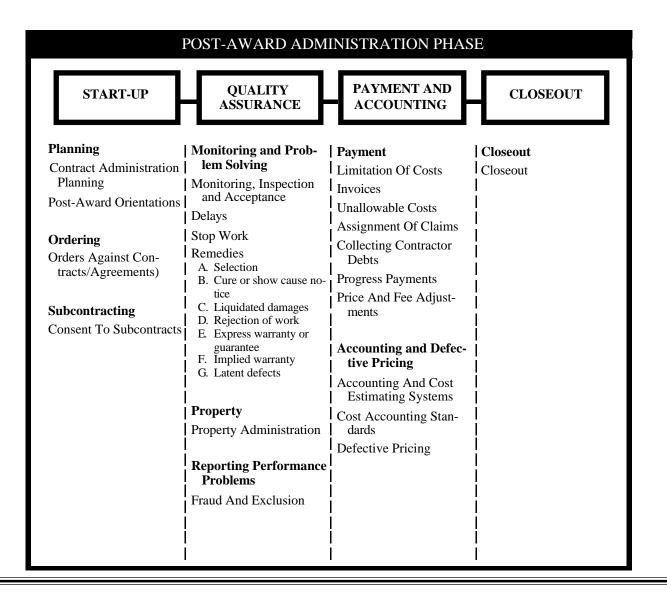
Reimbursable Contractor Costs

Factor	Question	Example
Terms of Contract	May the invoiced cost be paid under the contract's terms and conditions?	The Gov't might not have to reimburse the contractor for costs in excess of the total estimated cost in the schedule for a cost reimbursable contract.
Limitations in FAR Part 31	Is the Gov't prohibited by Part 31 from paying the cost as invoiced?	The Gov't is prohibited by FAR 31.205-51 from paying for the costs of alcoholic beverages.

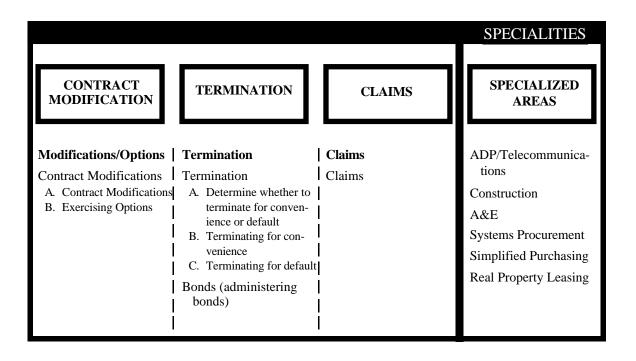
Eight Steps to Contract Closeout

- 5. Verify that there are no outstanding claims or disputes
- 6. Make final payment and de-obligate any remaining funds
- 7. Prepare a contract completion statement and, based on the retention schedule in FAR 4.805, provide for the disposal of files
- 8. Determine whether to invoke phase-in/phase-out rights when "Continuity of Services" are required

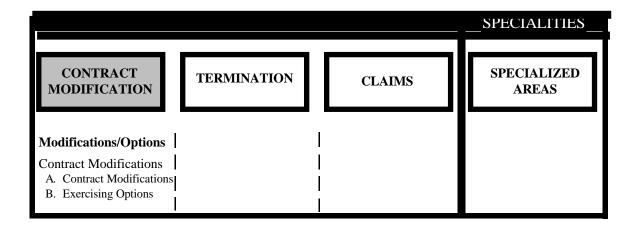
Post-Award Administration Phase



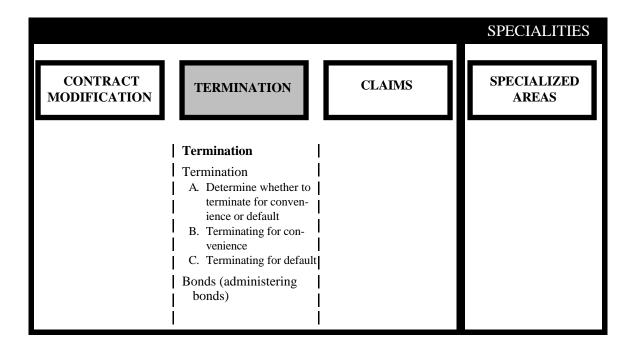
Modifications, Terminations, and Claims



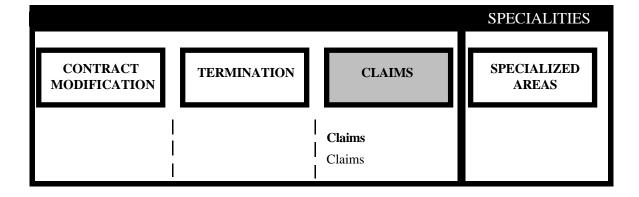
Contract Modification



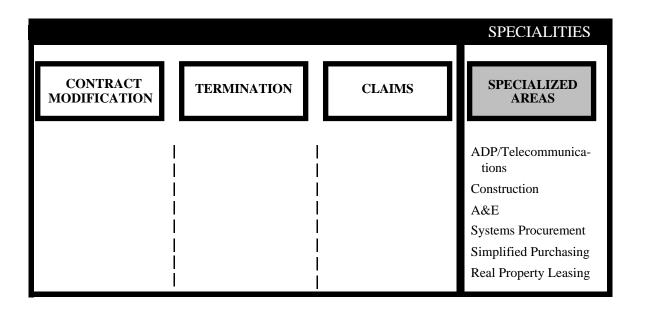
Termination



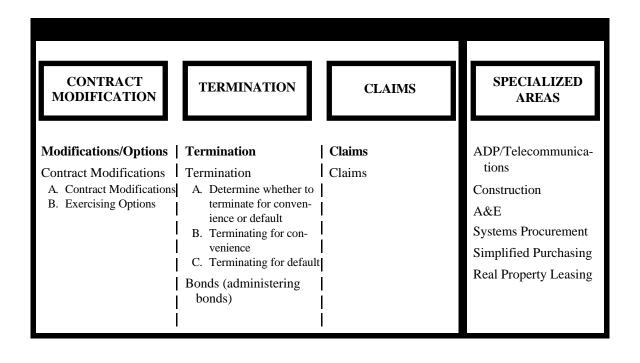
Claims



Specialized Areas



Modifications, Terminations, and Claims



Standards of Conduct

Apply to all Government Personnel including:

- Contracting Personnel
- Technical and Engineering Personnel
- Financial Personnel
- Clerical, Support, and Administrative Personnel

Can you name any others?

PROHIBITED CONDUCT (Government)

- Taking bribes
- Representing contractors
- Making or recommending official decisions in which you have a financial interest
- Conspiring to defraud the Government

PROHIBITED CONDUCT (Government) (Continued)

- Making false statements and covering up unethical conduct
- Disclosing source selection or proprietary information
- Contracting with Government employees
- Contracting with members of Congress

PROHIBITED CONDUCT (Contractors)

- Offers of employment
- Collusive pricing
- Contractor gratuities to Government Personnel
- Anti-trust violations
- Contingent fees
- Subcontractor kickbacks
- Unreasonable restrictions on subcontractor sales